PEACE OR WAR?

Extremely Critical Condition of Affairs in Maine.

VIOLENCE THREATENED.

Mr. Blaine Advises Firmness and Moderation.

GOVERNOR GARCELON'S ADDRESS.

"I Want You To Be Ready to Take Up Arms."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 23, 1879.

The Governor and Council have finished their portion of the work of preparing for the organization of a new State government. They have secured a Legislature which is a working majority of the onists, as they have been termed since the commencement of the present controversy. They claim to have done this within the strict provisions of the constitution and the statutes. Certificates have been sent out to seventy-eight Repre-sentatives and twenty Senators of the opposition, making a quorum of both branches and najority of six on joint ballot. This will secure the election of a Governor and all State officers, and will insure the organization of the committees which will have charge of the investigations into the contested cases, which will come up after the legislative business begins. The republicans be-lieve that they have been defrauded out of the nate fruits of a hard fought campaign. have protested time and again, they appealed to the Governor and Council, they have employed counsel, they have charged fraud, they have tried bulldozing of a civilized sort, but to no purpose. There sat the Executive Department, calm, unmoved and immovable, doing what they loudly assert they have done according to the law. There has not been one case, however, in which fraud or illegality has been proven, but there have been general charges of gross injustice. The time has passed for this kind of business, however, and now the republicans are brought race to face with the famous Tweed conundrum, "What are you going to do about it?" I asked that question of more than a dozen men to-day, but could get no sat-THE MEETING AT BLAINE'S HOUSE.

ing was held last night at the residence of hir. Blaine to devise means for an answer that, at least, would unite themselves in a common purpose. Congressmen J. B. Reed of Portland, W. P. Frye of Lewiston and T. D. Landsey of Norridgewock, and mator Hamlin, had been summoned from Washington to attend. Hamlin and Frye did not come, but the others did. There was, besides, a respectable serray of ex-Governors, ex-Congressmen, ex-officers of all kinds, all animated by the same nurpose. The meeting was prolonged till after midnight. The questions discussed were the advisability of resorting to force, in order to thwart the action of the Governor and Council and the bility of redress in the courts. There were men present who believed in force, but they were in the minority. The councils of the majority, with Biaine at their head, were for peace—for appealing to all legal and constitutional methods to set things who would talk a little. The strictest silence had little on the side of the press and the public. "There was no definite policy laid down," he said, "at the eeting last night. It was an advisory gathering for consultation and interchange of opinion on the latest phase of the controversy."

A VIOLENT SPIRIT AROUSED.

"The indignation meeting," he said. "There were reports from various sections as to the effect these gatherings produced. In some sections it was found lious spirit was growing up among the people; that there was danger of an outbreak in certain parts of the State, and especially in the councils of Senator Hamlin and Captain Boutelle. ditor of the Whig and Courier, had so aroused the people that they could hardly be restrained. From very point where the indignation meetings had been this spirit was discovered. They began in Augusta, went to Hallowell, Gardiner, Bangor, Skowhegan, Rockland and Portland, and a free of speech had been indulged in which threatened the peace of the State. There was nothing to be gained by a resort to force and arms; that was the prevailing sentiment." My informant said, "I expr opinions of a majority of the committee when I say any appeal be made or any redress obtained. The people are still in love with constitutional methods, and will not depart from them as long as there is thance of settling differences and difficulties by their

"What did the meeting do?" I said. "Well, they discussed informally the various features of the trouble as they now appear, and ap-

n the future."

"Tue interest of contestants before the Legislature when it was organized.

pointed a committee to look after the party's interest

"Then you do not intend to offer any resistance to that organization?

"None whatever. As I said before, it would be of

Another gentleman who attended the meeting told

me substantially the same thing.

Mr. Sprague, of the Kennebec Journal, was at the meeting, but declined to say anything, and Senator Maine sent his son to receive me, with a request to be excused. There is the greatest secrecy as to the setion of the meeting, and the secreey has strengthened the impression that trouble is browing. Mr. Blaine is undoubtedly opposed to violence of any kind, but the crowd is excited, and as a matter of fact several disbanded military companies have been reorganized. The great danger now is that things have gone so far that they cannot be checked, and an outbreak may occur at any point.

The meeting held in Granite Hall to-night to express confidence in the Governor and Council, and promise him all the support that the democracy can give, will not tend to allay the public excitement or the blood of the belligerents. It was orderly and large and enthusiastic. It was, besides, well ma aged. The dramatic effects were carefully studied sud the programme well carried out. First came Sewell Lancaster, a venerable lawyer of the town, feeble but full of the legal knowledge requisite for a correct presentation of the case. He cited precedents which went back fifty years, and showed how, on the most trivial technicality, demoexatic candidates can be counted out and their opponents scated. Mr. E. R. Pierce, a slight, nervous man, was next called upon. He was a republican twenty years, he said, and only left them on actwenty years, he said, and only left them on ac-count of the financial question. He discussed the prospects of a new rebellion, and re-marked that the men who started the re-bellion in the South in 1860 began just as the republican agitators of Maine have begun—by indignation meetings. First came the whisperings of treason, next it was boldly spoken or written, and finally Sumter was fired on. The leader who encouraged the indignation meetings in South Carolina, like their brothren in Maine, stayed in the background, and when they only wanted to prods. We responded in 1860 to the call to support the constitution, not to decide which side was State government against all treasonable assaults, and shed our blood as we did twenty years ago.

would be met by resistance, and it was loudly BEADY TO PUT DOWN REBELLION.

Next came E. F. Pillsbury, who is regarded as the chief conspirator in the whole affair. Mr. Pillsbury was warmly greeted, and he made a very strong and a very significant speech. He defended the Governor and Council, and declared for them that every-thing they did was constitutional and sustained by the ablest legal talent of the State, including decisions by the Supreme Court. Do they expect that Governor Garcelon will back down from the position he has taken in maintaining the constitution? he asked. If they do they are mistaken. Do they expect if they should carry out their inconsists threats and preclaim the said war, that he endiary threats and precipitate a civil war that he will not be found firm in wielding the forces at his command to put down rebellion and preserve the government from mob rule? If they do they are

(Cheers.) Will you sustain him?
"We will, we will," was answered with, a perfect

storm of cheers.

Now, my advice to you, continued Mr. Pillsbury, is to be very moderate in your conversation and your acts; but if the danger comes be prepared.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS.

Congressman Ladd next addressed the meeting. He made a conciliatory speech. Everything, he said, that had been done so far by the republicans had been done as a portion of the Blaine boom. You are to be used as warming pans. How do you like the position? (Laughter.)
The republicans do not intend to fight; they are only howling to divert attention from the get control of all the State machinery and report their iniquities to the people. That's the real purpose of the indignation meetings. They also want to assist in the election of a son of Maine to the Presidency. And above all they want to cover up

woman in the State is fully aware. Major Belcher, of Farmington, was next called up. During his spoech the strains of a band of music were heard, and soon atter the tall form of Governor Garcelon, accompanied by a committee, was seen slowly and in the most stately manner walking down the aisle. The whole audience arese as if by machinery, and long cheers from about seven hundred throats rang around the walls. Order could not be restored for fully five minutes. At the end of that time a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted approving of the course of Governor and

Governor Garcelon was then introduced and re-

ceived a perfect ovation. He said:—

FELLOW CHIZENS—I came not here to make a speech. I came to thank you for the evidence you have given that you will sustain law and order. I came also to ask your support as law abiding, liberty loving citizens. In my effort to perform my constitutional duties I think I may expect it. (Cries of "You may.") I am confident that if any traitorous hand be raised against the constitution of this state I shall have the hearty support of every loyal man, not only here but throughout the length and breacht of thus Commonwealth. I among that have the constitution of the prudent in act and speech; but if the time comes when the laws have to be maintained against the attacks of a mob. I want you to be ready to take up arms in their defence. The constitution and laws of Maine must and shall be preserved.

FOSSIBILITIES AND PROBABILITIES.

POSSIBILITIES AND PROBABILITIES. The Governor then withdrew amid loud cheers. This was the climax of the meeting and the audience was worked up to a proper pitch. The success which Dr. Hooker and E. C. Allen, which followed, only served to tone down the temper of the boys. The defiant and firm attitude of the democracy has shown the republicans that there are two sides to the fight. Soveral letters and telegrams from leading men in Bangor, Portland and elsewhere promising aid and support to the Governor were heard and heartily applauded. A series of similar meetings will be organized throughout the State, following close on the track of the republican gathering, and between now and the first Wednesday of January the State will be in a violent state of excitement. If a collision can only be avoided before that time, and if Captain Boutelle can be restrained, the State of Maine will see its Legislature quietly organized, as before, and business going and as usel. The other side has its possibilities, too.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN INDIGNATION MEETING. PORTLAND, Dec. 23, 1879. An enthusiastic indignation meeting was held here to-night. Ex-Governor Washburne presided. He criticised severely the action of the Governor ed their proceedings and made an appeal to honest democrats.

Congressman Reed followed, and, after stating

that he came in no partisan spirit, said:—
For this crime I hold no party responsible. The alone guilty. Whether any one else is to be held responsible will depend upon their acts.

WHAT PRESTREET HAVES THINKS OF THE SITUA. TION IN MAINE-BLUNDERS THE DEMOCRATS WILL NOT DARE INDORSE,

IFROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. 1 Washington, Dec. 23, 1879.
The President expressed himself very freely to-day to a member of the House in regard to the situation in Maine. He said he did not think that matter would progress far enough to bring up the question of the republicans setting up a second Legislature. He thought that the republican minority acting in accord with those republicans who have been defrauded of their certificates had it in their power to prevent the democrats from organizing a Legislature upon the basis determined upon by Governor Garcelon and his council. He thought that if the minority should stand together and prevent any business from being transacted until the right of members elect to their seats were settled, and should in the meantime make a full showing of the merits in each case, that the democrats of Maine and those of the country as well would re-fuse to sustain the acts of the Governor. He did not believe that the democratic press would long anstain Governor Garcelon or that the democratic into the Presidential campaign with their indorse

SUING FOR HIS CHILD.

ACTOR HARRY LACEY DISCOVERS HIS CHILD AT BRADFORD, PA., AND TRIES TO OBTAIN CUS-TODY OF IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD,]

BRADFORD, Dec. 23, 1879. An interesting case, in which New York and Phila delphia parties are interested, is being tried here by Judge Burnham, in Chambers. Harry Lacey, of Philadelphia, one of the actors in Daly's Theatre, New York, is here trying to gain possession of his kidnapped by his wife some months ago. Lacey was married in July, 1875. He lived with his wife one year, when he left her. She applied for and received a divorce from a court at Pitisburg in October last. There was a dispute over the possession of their child. Lacey retained Jessie for a time, but one might the little one was kidnapped, and then Lacey lost track of his diverced wite. She came to Bradford and was married to a man named Payne.

Of Mrs. Lacey-Payne it is said that last summer sine opened a lying-in hospital at Pittsburg. She figured extensively in the Buckman-Slayton-Payne scandal. Payne, her present husband, is a son of Judge Payne, of Cleveland. Lacey has as his counsel Henry E. Wallace, of Philadelphia. A detective learned the whereabouts of the woman and child, and Lacey came here and seeks by writ of nabeas corpus to obtain custody and possession of the child. Mrs. Lacey-Payne is passionately foud of the girl and threatens dire venigance should the Court take it from her.

The case was not concluded this afternoon and will be continued to-morrow. Mrs. Payne would not furnish bonds for the production of the child, which child. Lacey retained Jessie for a time, but one

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 23, 1879. Superintendent Havens, of the Lite Saving distric No. 4, has arranged to hereafter equip each life saving station between Sandy Hook and Point Pleassaving station between Sandy Hook and Point Pleas-ant with a team of horses to pull the life car and ap-paratus to seenes of shipwreek. Heretofore, as in the case of the late wreek of the Artie Garwood, it was found almost impracticable to pull the apparatus through the sand to the wreek

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

Washington, Dec. 23, 1879. THE TARIFF LAWS-MEASURES NOW BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. During the present session of Congress and previous to the recess thirty-two bills providing for changes of the Tariff law were referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. These are being considered during the recess by the chairman and other members of the committee, and several of them will doubtless be reported to the House as soon as the consideration of the new rules—which will have precedence over all other business—is dis-posed of. The following is a complete list of the

will have precedence over all other business—is disposed of. The following is a complete list of the bills in question:—

House of Representatives, No. 149.—To amend the act imposing duties upon foreign imports (five percent in lieu of freight charges, &c., bonded warehouses, wearing apparel, &c., works of art, &c.; extra duties on countries discriminating against the United States; reduce collection districts).

House of Representatives, No. 151.—To provide for the free introduction of samples.

House of Representatives, No. 157.—To amend title 33, section 2,504 of the Revised Statutes (to take mineral waters from the free list).

House of Representatives, No. 332.—To admit duty free marble for monumental purposes.

House of Representatives No. 5.70.—To amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

House of Representatives No. 1,337.—To regulate commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in articles the growth, production or manufacture of said countries, and to provide for reciprocal navigation.

House of Representatives No. 1,387.—Fixing a-duty on crude indiarubber.

House of Representatives No. 1,334.—Regulating the importation of war materials to be manufactured in the United States, and used in the construction and repairs of vessels employed in the foreign trade.

House of Representatives No. 1,424.—To amend section 2,874 Revised Statutes (change of penalty for unlawful delivery).

uniawful delivery).

House of Representatives, No. 42.—Authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce wish France can be arranged.

House of Representatives, No. 44.—As above with Brazil.

House of Representatives, No. 45.—As above with Canada.

Brazil.

House of Representatives, No. 45.—As shove with Canada.

House of Representatives, No. 47.—As to giving notice to terminate the convention of June 3, 1875, with His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands. House of Representatives, No. 1,601.—To reduce the expense of collecting customs.

House of Representatives, No. 1,674.—To repeal so much of section 3,437 of the Revised Statutes as impose a tax on medicines or medicinal preparations. House of Representatives, No. 1,820.—To regulate the tariff on sugar.

House of Representatives, No. 127.—Declaring the meaning of section 2,504 of the Revised Statutes, imposing a duty on tin and terne plates.

House of Representatives, No. 2,490.—To facilitate the registration of bills of lading and other commercial instruments and to punish fraud therein.

House of Representatives, No. 2,493.—To amend section 2,505 of the Revised Statutes (to add to free list books, &c., for hospitals having a medical library.

House of Representatives, No. 2,506.—Retending

the statutes in relation to immediate transportat of dutable goods. House of Representatives, No. 2,552.—To am section 2,981 of the Revised Statutes (lion for frei

on imported goods).
House of Representatives, No. 2,576.—To admit free of custems duty chinchona or Peruvian bark together with all the sikaloids and preparations of

said bark.

House of Representatives, No. 2,602.—Abolishing all duties on the importation of salt.

House of Representatives, No. 2,638.—To simplify the appraisement of goods, wares and merchandles imported into the United States and subject to ad-

imported into the United States and Subject to valorem duties.

House of Representatives, No. 2,663.—To authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign carrying trade.

House of Representatives, No. 2,725.—To amend existing customs duties and for other purposes (changing duty on borax).

House of Representatives, No. 2,762.—To lovy an

thouse of Representatives, No. 2,762.—To levy an import tax on pistols.

House of Representatives, No. 2,823.—To repeal the duty on jute butts and jute rejections.

House of Representatives, No. 2,895.—To admit free of duty chemical medicinal preparations, medicines, barytes and bichromate of potash.

House of Representatives, No. 2,931.—Amonding section 3,022 of the Revised Statutes. (Imported salt used for packing beaf or pork to be free of duty.)

House of Representatives, No. 2,994.—To amend section 2,505 of the Revised Statutes (wearing apparel, tools, &c., for charitable or philanthropic associations, to be free of duty).

THE FUNDING OPERATIONS - SECRETARY SHEE-

MAN WAITING THE ACTION OF CONGRESS. A leading member of the House, and one of the strongest advocates of a three and a half per cent bond, expressed the opinion this evening that Secretary Sherman will not take the responsibility of issuing the remaining \$108,000,000 of four per cent bonds authorized by former acts of Congress, in the face of the evident intention of Congress to restrict him in all further fundthree and a half per cent. Tressury officiasl, while reticent as to any expressed intention or purpose on the part of the Secretary to issue the res \$108,000,000 of four per cents, do not hesitate to affirm that he decidedly favors doing so, and delays, rather in deference to the fact that legislation upon refunding is now pending in Congress than from any

In support of the Secretary's views the depart ment is in receipt of letters and telegrams from leading banks and bankers assuring him that it would be impossible at present to float any considrable number of bonds at par bearing a lower rate of interest than four per cent.

interest-bearing debt there are now outstanding \$254,392,550 of six per cent bonds, which mature in June, 1881, and \$508,440,350 of five cent bonds, which mature in May, 1881, making a total of \$762,832,900 of five and six per cent bonds maturing in 1881, and for their payment or refunding some provision must be made by the government. Secretary Sherman favors a four per cent bond, believing it will secure the desired results, at once relieving the government if the five and six per cents are allowed to mature rates an opportunity to dispose of them advantage onaly and secure themselves against the contingency of a failure on the part of the government to releem them at maturity.

ENTRY OF MINERAL LANDS-IMPORTANT DECL-SION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Attorney General Devens left the city last night for Boston. He expects to be absent until after the

The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered a decision of importance to all purchasers of public lands by "private entry." holding that wherever, prior to patenting, it is discovered that land previously offered and entered as agricultural is really mineral in its character, the entry must be cancelled and the land reserved for entry under the laws specially ap-plicable to mining lands. The issue was presented by the case of Smith Scoggin vs. Charles E. Culver et al., involving title to a tract of 2,000 acres of land in the Camden (Arkansas) district, which was purchased from the government at private entry in April, 1878, but subsequently found to contain argentiferous lead ores. The purchasers contended, however, that the cash payment made to the local land office under the law respecting private entry had already completed a contract with the government and that the Interior Department thereafter could have no discretion in the matter, but was bound to exercise a purely ministerial duty by issuing a patent in accordance with the sale. THE LOTTERY WAR-A NEW PHASE TO THE

CONTEST. The action of the Post Office Department and its recent ruling, to which the Louisiana State Lottery Company has taken exception and joined issue, have ssumed a new phase from the added possibility of a still further issue with the department. Mr. Robert Christy, an attorney of this city, says, in relationito Louisana State Lottery Company, a corporation ex-isting under the laws of that State, he brought suit recover certain moneys due it from a person in this city. Among other pleas interposed by the defendant was one denying the corporate existence of the plaintiff. It became necessary to obtain from the archives of the State of Louisiana the evidences of the fact that the plaintiff was such a corporation would authorize it to bring suit. He the

addressed a letter to the "Louisiana State Lottery Company" at the "city of New Orleans, Company" at the "city of New Orients," indorsing the same that, if not delivered it should be returned to the writer at his office, the location of which was given. weeks elapsed, when an envelope was handed to him, which was found, on opening, to contain the orig-"inadvertently opened." Mr. Christy holds that two grave offences against the law have been committed, presumbably by virtue of the orders of the Postmaster General: the one by the non-delivery of other by the sending of the letter to the Dead Letter Office for mutilation and examination, instead of obeying the clear mandate of the law by re-turning it to the writer in pursuance of the written request indorsed upon it when originally mailed. The Statutes of the United States regard he detention and non-delivery as well, as the breakand provide not only the penalties of fine and im-prisonment, but that the offender shall forever be debarred from holding the office of postmaster.

Mr. Christy says he believes it to be his duty as a citizen to bring the matter to the notice of the Grand Juries having jurisdiction, that the law, which it is claimed has been violated, may be vindicated.

SALE OF PROPRIETARY STAMPS. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular informing purchasers and agents for the sale of documentary and proprietary stamps (adhesive) that the issue of such stamps from his office will be discontinued on the evening of Saturday, January 3 prox., to be resumed on the morning of Friday,

FAREWELL TO GRANT.

THE FETE AT THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE CONCLUDES THE PUBLIC ENTERTAIN-MENTS-THE EX-PRESIDENT TO START FOR THE SOUTH ON SATURDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23, 1879. With the magnificent reception, ball and banquet which the Union League Club gave to-night the long week's ovation to General Grant came to an end. With this brilliant finale he ceased to be the guest of the city. At an early hour to-morrow he will go privately to Jersey City to visit his aged mother, returning to Philadelphia at night. Thursday and Friday will be passed here. The Christmas dinner will be esten entertain President Hayes. On Saturday, in com-pany with General Sheridan, he will start on his and thence by boat to Key West and Havana. Such at least is the present programme. The decorations along the thoroughfares of this city are gradually coming down, but many will probably remain to

AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE. The reception to-night has been one of the most certainly outshone any display made by the city in his honor, and to a New Yorker the seene in the in-terior of the building recalled the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke Alexis balls at the Academy of Music. The sidewalk in front of the building was overed by a weather awning, rendering it possible for a large number of carriages to arrive and de-The approaches to the edifice were a mass of ever-

posit the guests of the club at the same time. The approaches to the edifice were a mass of evergreens and hardy plants on jardinares. The front porch, the large corridor, the parlors where the reception was held, and, indeed, all the rooms of the first and second floors, were handsomely decorated with plants, cut flowers, evergreens and buuting. The broad stairway was roped off down the contre for ascending and descending lines of people, and the billiard rooms on the ground floor were used for the coats and hats.

President Hayes and several members of the Cabinet had been invited and were expected to be present, but did not come. The guest of the evening, with Mrs. Grant, was escorted from the Contineneal Hotel by the committee and entered the building about thirty-five minutes past eight. Mr. George H. Boker, President of the Union League, met the party at the main entrance and escorted General and Mrs. Grant to the parlor on the right, where the reception was held. For about two hours the informal presentation of the guests continued. By the end of that time the house was crowded in every part, fully 2,500 ladies and gentlemen being present. The banqueting hall was then thrown open and soon after the dancing in the hall room began.

The ball was very brilliant, both because of the costumes and the interior decorations of the hall in which it was held. A large frame apartment was built over the entire garden at the rear of the building, elevated to the level of the main floor. The walls of this extemporized hall were tastefully draped, and a wall of evergreens, serving as a screen, behind which the excellent band of music was hidden, was utilized as a background for a marble bust of General Grant placed on a pedestal. High above this bust, swaying in the currents of sir which the numberless gus jets produced, floated a large cannon of flowers, suspended by invisible wire. Tiny fountains of perfunded water filled the air with their fragrance, and colored lights, bowerlike garden walks and the propenned by invisions wire. Inty routicains of per-fumed water filled the air with their fragrance, and colored lights, bowerlike garden walks and the pro-fusion of flowers and brightly hued plants seen on every hand rendered the scene bewilderingly charm-

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1879. The United States steamer Tennessee, flagship of the North Atlantic station, will leave New York for Norfolk on the 27th inst.

The Alliance, now in the dry dock at Norfolk, will be attached to the North Atlantic station.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.

THREE CHILCREN BURNED TO DEATH IN SIGHT OF THEIR PARENTS, WHO ARE UNABLE TO HELP THEM.

death, took place near the village of Enyrestown, Burlington county, N. J., last Sunday morning. The catastrophe occurred on the farm of Mr. James W. Allen, where his overseer, Matthew Gleason and family, occupied a low two story frame Gleason and his wife slept in an apartment immediately over the kitchen, while their children-John, Margaret and James, aged respectively ten, seven and two years—occupied another sleeping room, also on the second floor. Early in the morning, it appears, Gleason was awakened by a crackling noise, and he became aware that the room was filled with smoke. Springing from his bed he opened the door leading to the stairway, but room was filled with smoke. Springing from his bed he opened the door leading to the stairway, but was driven back by a sheet of flame and a dense cloud of smoke. He at once aroused his wife, and, half dragging her, they both groped their way through the smoke and flame, which had by this time completely filled the room, to a window, through which they escaped out of the flery furnace to the ground. The floreeness of the flames may be estimated when it is stated that the night clothing of Mrs. Gleason was found to be on fire after she had jumped for her life. Meantime the excessive heat and noise from the devastating element had awakened the three children, who appeared at an upper window crying frantically for assistance, and it is said that their agonized shricks were heard by the parents above the roaring of the flames. At sight of her doomed little ones the poor mother gave a loud, imploring cry and then fell backward in a swoon. As there was no ladder at hand the distracted father seized a pole and with it attempted to raise the window sash so that the children could jump out into his arms. His efforts were vain, however, as the sash had been fastened with nails as security against the winter blasts, and the almost crazed rather was compelled to gaze upon his loved ones, as they, wrapped in fire and smoke, fell backward into the incandescent mass.

in fire and smoke, fell backward into the lucandescent mass.

A FRIGHTPUL SITUATION.

Pitiful, indeed, was the situation of the parents as they saw their children swallowed up by the merciless fire demon. Neither Gleason nor his wife had on any cluthing but their night clothes. The weather was intensely cold, and the distance to the marest neighbor was not less than a quarter of a mile. The lurid light from the burning house had been seen by some residents of the neighborhood, but before they could reach the spot the building had been entirely consumed. Later in the day, and after the ruins nad partially cooled, some sympathizing neighbors instituted a search and found a few fragments of charred human bones, which were placed together in one coffin for interment.

bones, which were placed together in one coffin for interment.

It is stated that the fire originated in a shed attached to the kitchen, where a fire was usually kept burning during the night, and it is believed that the fire was communicated to the shed through some defect in the chinney. At the Coroner's inquest Glasson and his wife were the principal witnesses, and the jury, after hearing the circumstances as above related, rendered a verdict of "accidental death." The melancholy aftair has cast a gloom ever the entire community in that section of New Jersey, and great sympathy is felt for Gleason and his wife, both of whom have always borne an excellent reputation among their neighbors. The father had been in the employ of Mr. Allen for several years, and, through industry and attention, worked his way up from the grade of an ordinary farm laborer to the post of overseer or superintend-dent. His two younger children, Margaret and James, were born in the house where they were destroyed.

THE ISTHMUS TRANSIT.

PREPARING FOR THE RECEPTION OF LESSEPS-BULL FIGHTS AND BANQUETS-THE ENGINEER-ING EQUIPMENT-BLOCKAGE OF THE BARBA-PANAMA, Dec. 12, 1879.

A committee has been appointed by the local government to make preparations for the proper recep tion of M. de Lesseps and his party, due at Aspinwall by the steamer Lafayette on the 29th inst. The foreign merchants in Panama have been emitted from a place on this committee, although they are the principal contributors to the funds which run the government, and which in this case must pay the expenses of the fêtes in honor of the great canal builder. The committee has arranged programme of the affair. A banquet and ball are proposed, the illumination of the city, and a builfight. M. de Lesseps, who has probably seen real bull fights in old Spain, will care little for the sham article which is palmed off upon the public in these countries. A number of engineers accom pany M. de Lesseps, and will be employed, in addi-tion to the party now engaged under the direction or M. Jégoux, in surveys, examinations of the formations along the proposed line, &c. They are provided with drills of a new pattern, by which are provided with drills of a new pattern, by which it is proposed to pierce at different points which the canal will traverse to the depth of the proposed excavation, so as to note the different stratifications encountered, the character, texture, hardness, &c., of the rock, in order to form as close an estimate as possible of the cost of the canal. M. de Lesseps will remain here two weeks, and will visit the United States via California.

Railroad travel is still interrupted. The Barbacoas bridge is impassable. Two piers are supk

Railroad travel is still interrupted. The Barbacoas bridge is impassable. Two piers are sunk out of line, one leaning about ten degrees up stream, and the other about eighteen degrees down stream. The superstructure is twisted out of shape in a most remarkable manner, and must be raised and moved some distance to be levelled and straightened. The piers will probably remain in their leaning position, and may be utilized; but it is a difficult task to repair the bridge on account of the weight of the sections to be raised. Large amounts of freight are accumulating on the isthmus, and by the time the road is ready for traffic there will probably be from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand tons of cargo to move. January I may probably see the transit again in operation.

Her Britaunic Majesty's steamer Penguin, Captain Paget, arrived on the 11th from San Francisco.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BROKEN BRIDGE-CARGOES DELAYED-GREAT INCONVENIENCE OCCASIONED.

COLON, Dec. 14, 1879.

Day after day goes by and the question recurs, "What news from the broken bridge on the Isthmus Railway?" Yesterday it was said that the workmen engaged in driving piles beneath the leaning structure were afraid to risk their lives, as at any moment, from the jarring of the heavy pile hammer or other cause, the whole thing might fall. If such a further catastrophe should occur the delay would be indefinite. Meanwhile every day adds to the mbarrasament of the situation. The cargoes of the embarrassment of the situation. The cargoes of the following steamships are now delayed here—viz., Crescent City, trom New York November 10; Colon, November 20; Acapulco, December 2, of the Pacific Mail line; Alvo and Allsa, of the Atlas line; Colombie and Washington, of the French Company; Don, Larne and Mosello, of the Royal Mail; Cuban and Californian, of the West India and Pacific; Bavaria and Borussia, of the German line, and of the Mediator, from Liverpool. Of course, overything in the shape of storage room is already full and what is to be done with cargo to strive is just now a very serious sort of coundrum indeed. The cargo returns of last year show 152,500 tons transported, or an average of a little over 12,500 tons per month. This year it is expected that the total will reach 15,000 tons per month. It is easy, therefore, to calculate that from the 20th of November to the 31st of Docember there will have been received in the near neighborhood of 20,000 tons. Now, he means for transporting this mass, whenever the line is again open, consists of not more than three hundred box cars and a few dists for heavy iron and machinery. With this small equipment and the sadiy crippied terminal facilities at this place, it will be impossible to dispose of over seven hundred tons a day. Thus it will be seen that all January will be occupied catching up, to say nothing of the stream of business which will (or ought to continue to flow this way. It is by no means a pleasant lookout, and it is due to the public, who are at last the sufferers, that the real state of the case should be known. following steamships are now delayed here-viz.

PERU'S FAINT HOPES.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE BATTLE OF TABA-PACA- A SIJGHT VICTORY ACCORDED TO THE ALLIED ARMS-PRADO'S UNPOPULARITY. PANAMA, Dec. 13, 1879.

Matters in the South present little encouraging for Peru, according to our intelligence by the steamer which has just arrived. True, a slight vicportion of the Chilean forces, which has served to restore somewhat the drooping spirits of the peoand three mitrailleuses. The Peruvian loss was 600. Montero has taken Prado's piace as director of the war and the latter has returned to Lima, where he has resumed his position as President. Montero has in Arica 14,000 men, while the Chileans have in Tarapaca something over 15,000 men. Arica is block-aded. I quique is garrisoned by a few Chilean marines. The transportation of more supplies or reinforcements for the Peruvians in the South is impossible. Lima is well defended, and both that city and Callso are guarded in anticipation of an early attack by the Chileans. Many Peruvians admit that the Chileans are too many for them, and are beginning to talk of peace. The battle of San Francisco, on November 19, was followed up by an attack by the Chileans on the allied forces on the 20th. The allied army was cut in two, the cavalry and several battainons of infantry retreating to Arica and 5,000 men under Buendis making for Tarapaca, where they were again attacked by an inferior Chilean force, which, as before stated, was driven back with heavy loss.

A dictatorship is spoken of in Lima. The opponents of the government are very bitter against Prado and charge the failure of the war to his incapacity and want of patriotism.

BLANCO'S PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE INSUB-GENTS-TRIAL BY VERBAL COURT MARTIAL-PANCHO JIMINEZ RESUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

Captain General Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that incendiaries and robbers captured in the disturbed districts will be tried by a verba in the disturbed districts will be tried by a verbal court martial, and, upon conviction, sentenced to death and that general officers of the army in the provinces will have authority to approve such sentences. An official despatch states that the ex-insurgent chief Pancho Jiminez, who was lately pardoned, took up arms again on the 20th inst. and joined a party of insurgents from Sancti Spiritus in an attack upon Arroyo Blanco. The troops repelled the attack, killing Jiminez with two of his so-called licutenants, and dispersing the rest, and capturing a box containing 1,000 cartridges.

SURRENDER OF INSURGENT CHIEFS-COMPLETE PACIFICATION LOOKED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1879. The Spanish Minister in this city is in receipt of a elegram from Havana stating that the Villas lion is nearly at an end. The insurgent chiefs, Gomez Duz and Los Cayos, have surrendered with their forces, and Peralta Almaguero and Guerra artheir forces, and Feratra Almaguero and Guerra are preparing to follow their example. The provinces of Puerto Principe, Zunas and Holguin are com-pletely pacified. Only a few small detachments of insurgents remain hidden in the depths of the for-est and their number is being daily diminished by surrenders. The complete pacification of the whole island is looked for at an early day.

MR. HENRIQUES' CHARGE.

The charge of assault preferred against Miss Jurgenson by Mr. Edward B. St. John Henriques, whom she assaulted on a Third avenue car on the 5th inst., was called up for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions by Assistant District Attorney
Herring before Judge Gildersleeve. Mr. Henriques
failed to put in an appearance. The accused lady
was ready to proceed, and her counsel, Mr. William
B. Magrath, having stated to the Court that this was
the second time his client was ready for trial and
that it was a great hardship on her part to be compelled to attend so often, moved for her acquittal.
The motion was not granted, but Judge Gildersleeve
intimated that the case would be tried at an early day
next term.

A NOBLE RECORD.

Mount Sinai Hospital has since its opening treated 15,984 patients, without regard to creed, sect or na-tionality. The total number of patients treated during the year ending on December 1 was 1,476; average cost per patient, \$36. The hospital will be open for the inspection of the public on Saturday next.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

History Repeating Itself in the Buckeye State.

ANALOGOUS CAMPAIGNS

General Garfield's Chances Against the Field.

CLAIMS OF THE CANDIDATES.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 20, 1879. Two years ago the democrats of Ohio had a spirited contest over the election of a Senator to occupy the seat so long held by John Sherman, and which upon his giving it up was filled by Stanley Matthews for a few months. Then it resulted in the election of Mr. George H. Pendleton, who, though compara-tively a voung man, had for many years been a leading man in the democratic ranks • Ohfo. Now the situation here seems to be exactly reversed, and the republicans restored to power have a Senator to elect in the place of Allan G. Thurman, the demo-cratic Senator who has represented this State for the last twelve years. Two years ago a republic senator went out to admit a democratic su Now a democratic one retires to give place to a re publican. Two years ago the democrats had the Legislature by a majority of over forty on a joint ballot. Now licans have it by nearly as large a majority. Then Pendleton was the favorite in the Senatorial contest, though he had three competitors in the field who made an active campaign for the place. Now Garfield occupies a similar position, being the favorite in the field, while three men in his party dispute with him the right to obtain the position he seeking. The analogy might be carried still further by comparing the men with one another—Garneid with Pendleton, Stanley Matthews with Tom Ewing, Judge Taft with General Morgan and Governor Denison with General Durbin Ward, and the similarity would be none the less striking. The political complexion of the Stete has been exactly

But the question which puzzles them all is whether the analogy may not stop here and the race result very different from the one of the democrats two years ago. Then it was the favorite who came out winner. May it not now be that the field will com bine against the favorite and beat him?

the personnel of the contestants, are as like as two

SOME CLAIMS CONSIDERED. General Charles Grosvenor, of Athens, Ohio, one of President Hayes' closest adherents, said in Wash-ington the other day—and was reported in the Henald—that Garfield would have fifty-seven votes, whereas only forty-six will be required to give him the nomination in the republican caucus. He probthat number he crowded the limit, because the very men who are making the fight for Garfield admit that they don't know exactly how many votes they can count upon at present, but think it will be from thirty-eight to forty-two. Then they hope to make up the remainder when the Legislature convenes and the tide turns fairly in his favor. They claim that the Western Reserve section, comprising a dozen country. mainder when the Legislature convenes and the tide turns fairly in hits favor. They claim that the Western Reserve section, comprising a dozen counties in the northeastern part of the State, will give its twenty-two votes solid for Garfield. On the other hand it is pretty well known that both Taft and Matthews have votes pledged to them in these very counties, and as the voting in caucus will be by secret ballot, and not wise weer, they are reasonably sure of gotting them when the time comes around. It is an open secret here that Taft and Denison had a conference at the office of the latter in this city some weeks ago, and that it was agreed between them to unite the strength of both in favor of the one who could command the most votes, and further that they expected to be able to secure John Sherman's influence to help them in their combination. It is more than possible that they may not succeed in this last proposition, but there is no doubt of either one being anxious to help the exherin preference to their confmon foe, Garfield. Still further, it is known that dolonel A. C. Sands, of Cincinnati, who mausaged Stanley Matthews' campaign in the spring of 1877, just after John Sherman went into Hayes' Cabinet, is conducting the campaign for him again, and has traversed a large portion of the State in his interest. Sands shrewd management of the contest at that time resulted, first, in crowding Garfield off the track, and second, in nominating Matthews on the third ballot, though he started in second in the race. His appearance thus early in the fight is construed to mean a close context between men who are veterans in that sort of business.

Garfield is very popular with the republicans of this State. He has represented one district in Corners and for the State one district in Corners and for the state one of the problems of the state one of the problems of the state one of the problems of the state of the order and probably repre-

in that sort of business.

Garfield is very popular with the republicans of this State. He has represented one district in Congress now for eight terms, and can probably represent it as long as he stays in it and wants to run. Besides this, he is a leader in his party not alone in Ohio but in the United States. If the lower House of Congress was to pass into the control of the republican party he could have the Speakership almost without contest. But, despite all this, there are ambitious men in Garneld's district who would like to see him out of the way so that they might step in and take his place. His campaign will be conducted by State Senator Perkins, of Trumbull county, adjoining the one where Garfield lives and himself an aspirant for Congressional honors in that district. Many of Garfield's friends have been injudicious in claiming everything for nim. One, a Congressman in an adjoining district, went so far as to promise that he would turn in the vote of every Senator and Representative in his district to him. This was soon made public, and the Senators and Representatives who were referred to made a vigorous protest against any such proceeding. They said that they would vote as they pleased, and no Congressman who undertook to control their votes would be able to deliver the goods.

Another objection brought up against Garfield is that he will not be able to control any federal patronage if elected. It is claimed that he has already secured as Congressman all the appointments to which he would be emitted, and can promise nothing for the support of members of the Legislature. A member of the Legislature who would scorn to receive money or other valuable considerations as a bribe is often susceptible to the allurements of a pleasant appointment. John Sherman used to reward his supporters in the Legislature occasionally with a consulship or a nice place in some of the departments, and Stanley Matthews, when he was elected, secured for one member of the Legislature to secure any further paronage.

As was s

Matthews. This will start him off with ten, and most of the river counties have pledged him their support.

THE GRANT INTEREST.

Judge Taft is the representative of the Grant interest in this State. When he was a candidate for the Senate in 1877, to succeed John Sherman, it was charged that Hayes used his influence to defeat him, and this made a breach between the Hayes wing of the party and the more stalwart side that has not been healed up yet. Last summer, at the Republican State Convention, Taft was a candidate for Governor, and again defeated by only three votes, and this was charged to Hayes also; but it is more likely that the Judge has himself to blame for his missulventures in politice as much as any one clse. Judge Taft is not making an active campaign. He has friends in the Legislature who will work for him, but he is not working much himself. As a representative of the stalwart idea he expects some support, and if a break is made in Garfield's ranks he expects to profit by it. His advisers here say they will let Matthews make the fight against Garfield and if he can prevent Garfield's nomination then Taft will stand as good a chance as any of them in the scramble which will later take plane.

Mr. DENISON'S CHANCES.

Ex-Governor Denison is regarded as a good second choice for many, but has little positive strength. A half dozen members will probably vote for him as a personal compliment, but it is not believed that he will stand any chance unless there should be ageneral break up, and the divide leaves Taft and Denison equal claimants. Even then it is more likely that Taft would be chosen.

Ex-Governor Tom Young and ex-Congressman Eggleston are spoken of as dark horses in the contest, but it is not at all likely that the race will develop any dark horses. At all events, if it should, the person more likely to receive the honor than any one less would be Governor-elect Charles Foster, though term.